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Latest Improvements in Shelf Hardware Wichman, S. L. (10), at Very Low Rates. Huthing I's White and Red Louis, Zing, Small Baints in Ott, 1044; Monetachting On's Stime Food, Irregating and Vermin Pumps. Wester Vermin Centrifugal Rathed Wits Plant Foods, Colorable Monte Modific.

STAPLE DRY GOODS Davider, and For. Ticking, A.C.A., Bound is Bounded and Undersated Cuttons, Researching serves and Rice for Strille, Librar Swering, Mosqueto, Lace ver, Rice and Scarlet Flaunci, A Flor Association of White Planes. Also,

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The Cheapest Good Piano: New Haven Organ Co.'s Parlor Organs

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PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED!

Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing a Speciality.

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THE CENTRAL has been uponed for the accommodation of the lovers of the choicer writed of the seed intend to keep at the CENTRAL also tariety CIGARS and TORACCO, and have made spectromerate with importers from abroad. Franking

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Hawaiian Papers on File S. F. Merchant.

C. R. BUCKLAND.

EXCHANGE ON CHINA'! THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PRE-Editor & Proprietor
"S. F. Merchant A DERESS AND BUSINESS CARDS NEAT-

## Dawaiian Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1885 inpreme Court of the Hawaiisn Islands-ru Equity. In Banco. July Term. 1885.

Suits, et. J.: McCully most. Pers. This is a suit brought to set aside a sale

al conveyances executed in pursuance of id sale be cancelled, that the defendants me to a just and true account with comcome to a just and true account with com-plainants in the premises, that the pro-perty sold be restored to complainants ac-cording to their respective rights or if such return be impossible then that such property as should not be returned be compensated for in each by defendants or either of them, that said movigage be re-either of them.

The Bill also prayed an injunction and to the parties.

On a review of the testimony taken at

selling or disposing of the property comprised in the mortgage.

The defendants Lopes, Brown and Rosa answered the Bill. Defaults were entored against the other defendants.

On the ninth of October 1884 the late Mr. Justice Austin rendered his decision whereby he set aside the sale and directed the conveyances thereunder to be causell ed, the animals still remaining model by d, the animals still remaining unsold by e purchasers to be given up to plaintiffs, nose not forthcoming to be accounted for y the purchasers on reasonable terms, roofs relative to the same and values and

iginal hearing or on that of the Appel-

erloculory decree was signed by Mr. bistice Austin as follows:

"This cause having come on before the Court for hearing and determination and the Court having heard and considered the evidence and arguments of counsel ad-duced on the part and in behalf of the said parties complainant, and parties de-fendant who answered the Bill of Com-It is ordered adjudged and decreed by

are Lereby annulled revoked avoided and accertained and proceeds paid into Court, unless the amount found to be due is pre-"2d That each and every of the said viously paid.

this order yield up and deliver to such demandant the possession of all and singular such real and personal property by said parties defendant respectively purchased or acquired at or by wither of a safe held on the to wit 8th day of July 1884 of cortain of the property mentioned in and conveyed by the deed of mortgage afores and as is now or was at the date of the service of the summons herein in or under their respective possession or control. It is apparent that this decree does not follow or carry out the provious decisions.

Burreme Court of the smit up to and including the first appeal.

A decree embodying the foregoing orders and directions will be prepared and may be perused by the parties before final signature.

Ashford & Ashford, Counsel for plaintiffs; F. M. Hatch and Cecil Brown, for defendant Lopez; Jona Austin for defendants Cunha and D'Andrade.

Dated Honolulu, October 6th, 1885.

vision is made for any inquiry as to amount due on the mortgage, nor any rovision for its payment, nor any direction as to an account or enquiry as to the tion as to an account or enquiry as to the value of property not returned. The defendant Lopez's rights seem to be practically ignored. Certain orders were afterwards made directing inquiries as to the value of paris of the property sold at another and not returned to the plaintiffs, and as to the damages sustained by the plaintiff Silva "or any of the parties to the action from the acts of any other party or nuries to the return are not of or nuries to the return to be a few that they are husband and wife, now elderly and infirm. That in February, 1881, they executed an instrument is writing "as and for a will aed nothing ment is writing as and for a will also ment in writing "as and for a will also ment in writing "as and for a will also ment in writing and are not of the complete." The complaints set forth that they are husband and wife, now elderly and infirm. That in February, 1881, they executed an instrument is writing "as and for a will also ment in writing and or will also ment in writing "as and for a will also ment in writing and or parties to the action, arising out of or occause of the said sale," and long and

to 82,872.00 present thereof. oper to the plaintiffs.

The defondant Coulas was awarded the am of \$884.00 made up of \$400.00 the rice paid for cattle returned by him un-

er the order of the Court expenses driv-ig and delivering the same and increased The defendant D'Andrade was awarded be sum of the \$1,354.00 mrade up as fol-

Cash paid for lease Cash paid for 20 cattle Expense of receiving Expense of delivering Rent of leased land. Making lease and Bill of Sale. 18.00 For increased value of eattle 300.00 For increased value of lease 325.00 Mr. Justice Austin died without signin

The defendant Lopez appealed. On behalf of the appellant it was co

1 That the Court had no jurisdiction to ward general damages, the defendant topez cannot be deprived of his right to

Story Eq. surface, 184, 589.

There is no prayer in the hill to justify n enquiry into damages. The decree bould follow the relief prayed for, Manu vs. Campbell, 4 Haw, 498.

Story Eq. Pl. Sec. 42. No decree should be produced. No decree should be made which does of order payment of amount found to be The finding as to the value of the horses

onld be revised. No decree can be made on this bill in favor of the co-defendants D'Andrade and Cunha. The form of the bill does not au-thorize it. Graham vs. R. R. Co., 3 Wall 704 does not support the dictum of the

earned Judge.

For the plaintiffs it was contended at great length and with much persistence that the prayer for general relief warranted the Court in awarding damages flowing from the wrongful acts which form the

Pomeroys Eq. Jur. sect. 237. Storys Eq. Jur. sec. Chartered Bank of India. Australia and China, Honekane.

The authorities are unanimous in holding that a prayer for general relief is a sufficient basis for any or all such relief. China, Henghong.

Ilshor a co.

Is sign a greately to the case made by the bill. Even "if the plantiff should mistake the relief to which he is entitled in his special prayer, the Court may yet afford him the relief to which he has a right under the prayer for general relief."

Storys Eq. Pl. sec. 40.41 note 2."

Cool vs. Martia 2 Ack. 3.

Milford's Eq. Pl. (Ed. 1882) 132-3.

The same conclusion may be reached by

Milford's Eq. Pl. (Ed. 1882) 182-3.

BY R. SILVA, JULIAN GONZALVES, NAKHLAU
SILVA, ETLATLA SILVA, AND EXEM CON
SALVES, COMPLAINANTS VS. ANYONIO J.
LOFEZ, CHUIL BROWN, W. R. CASPLE,
MANCH. GOVERNE, F. A. CUNHA, LUIZ
D'ANDERIC, ANYONE ROSS, KAMAKAULA,
OND KAMAK, DIFFERENTS.

entitled to the resulting damages claimed and awarded to them. This is a suit brought to set aside a sale real and personal property made by the dendant Lopez, under a mortgage from as it may think the plaintiff is entitled to the plaintiffs

The Bill prays that the sale which was held on the Sti day of July 1881 be adudged illegal and used and that no property rights present thereby, that all decise and conveyances executed in pressure of the sale which was not conveyances executed in pressure of the sale which was not conveyances executed in pressure of the sale which was not conveyances executed in pressure of the sale which was not conveyances executed in pressure of the sale which was not conveyanced to the sale which was not convey and the sale which

we been granted.

We think the decree of the 27th day of anuary, was made in error, that it is not n accordance with the decisions of the earned Judge (Austin) and of the full Court, and that all proceedings under it

were irregular.
This matter has now been before the Court for more than a year, and the leasest and cancelled the complanents of fering to pay the mortgages or other parties in interest what might be found owing on account of the mortgage.

The Bill the account of the mortgage and thus avoid further delay and expense

An injunction was granted until further the hearing and before the Master, it aprder restraining the defendants from pears that the plaintiff Silva was present at the sale and so far from objecting, he

> and D'Andrade, can recover for consemential or resulting damages. We think on an examination of the testi mony that the amount awarded to the

also expenses of returning the animals to be taken before the Clerk, an equitable decree to be made on the report.

A computation of the amount due on twelve hundred dollars instead of \$1,320,

No decree has been drawn up by the plaintiffs either on the decision on the original hearing or mather of the decision on the

he sum of one hundred and seventy five Nothing further appears to have been dollars, each paid for the lease purchased done in the matter until the 27th day of January 1885 when a decree, styled an insisteen dollars for receiving and deliverexteen dollars for receiving and deliverdollars for rent paid by him, and \$18 ex-penses of lease, and bill of sale making altogether the sum of \$719, with legal interest. We disallow the other items as not recoverable

An account must be taken of the am f principal and interest due to the defenlant Lopez under his mortgage, in which account he must be allowed the sum of "It is ordered adjudged and decision of the Court as follows, to wit:

"Ist That all deeds of conseyance of all or personal estate made by or on best period in the mortgage, the balance must be paid by the plaintiffs to Lopez. \$120, ordered to be paid to the defendant

parties defendant shall at once upon demand of said parties complainant or their peal and of all proceedings subsequent to agent or attorney, and the production by such demandant of a certified copy of this order yield up and deliver to such demandant the presence of the complainants costs of the substand, by whom she had four children. She pay the complainants costs of the substand, by whom she had four children. She pay the complainants costs of the substand, by whom she had four children. She pay the complainants costs of the substand, by whom she had four children have the disease, but I never saw them. For the last

In Equity In Banco. October Term. 1885. RUTH PUURATAKEA AND KAILIO (k) VS.

of are Judd, C. J. McCully and Preston, J. J. Opin-ion of the Court by McCully, J.

these presents that we Ruth Punkaiakea and Kailio her husband \* \* \* in consideration of love and affection and one dollar paid

deed within the measure.

Lota has since died intestate, leaving no sene. His surviving parent has made a quit claim deed of interest in what remains of the lands conveyed. His widow, who is made the defendant herein, is alleged to claim a present right to the possession of one half present right to the possession of one half

The bill prays that the defendant may be enjoined from making such claim: That the devise intended in and by the said instrument may be decreed to have lapsed upon the death y Lota: That the instrument be vacated &c. By the Court: It is quite likely that this instrument was intended for a will as being a deed which would render a will unnecessary, but in no other sense. The grantor Kailio but in no other sense. The grantor Kailio gave his testimony, his wife was too infirm to attend Court, and the subscribing witnesses were produced and gave their testimony. The evidence totally fails to support the position that the plaintiffs intended to make an instrument of different purport or effect from the one they executed; although Kailio testifies: "We did not intend that Lota's heirs should have the property if he died before we did we did not think of Lota's heirs at the time." However all parties treated the conveyance However all parties treated the conveyance as a grant with reservation of a life interest to the grantors. The grantors remained and yet remain in possession and control of the property. Two sales of parcels were made, and the deeds were made by the holders of mention the fact that I have never seen a case

Lopez cannot be deprived of his right to trial by jury.

The only question properly referred was the value of the live stock not returned. This was properly made. An award of general damages cannot be supported. A plain distinction is to be drawn between compensation for a deficiency and general damages. Story Eq. Jur Sec. 794, 636.

There is no prayer in the hill to justify an enquiry into damages. The decree should follow the relief prayed for.

Manu vs. Cannobell 4 How 108.

construed to create a freshold commencing as fattere and is therefore void by the rule of common law. This Court has repeatedly denied that the common law was in force exponents in this kingdom. See The King ess, and made a post mortem on a body dead from leprosy, in the leper hospital here. His arm within a few days became very badly swollenger of a His will be the technical rules are in force here only as they may be adopted.

This rule is based on the necessity which regrets restend but has now passed away of more than eight more eight more than eight more than eight more than eight more eight more than eight more than eight more eight more eight more eight more than eight more eight e This rule is based on the necessity which tonce existed, but has now passed away, of livery of activities. It has been expressly abolished by statute in many of the American States which were bound by the whole common law except as controlled by statute. In this kingdom this rule has never been adopted by the Courts.

We do not know that the question has been directly raised upon any deed of like character, but such deeds have been considered valid from a leptons there is a been from a leptons there is the expression of my patients at Kakasak Lener Hamital. In

by the Courts.

We do not know that the question has been directly raised upon any deed of like character, but such deeds have been considered valid See Keliktanakvole vs. Kawan, January, 1881.

No injunction should issue. The plaintiffs have only to remain in possession of their

Extracts from a paper published by Dr. G. Fitch in the Pacific Medical and Surgical In the "Transactions of the Medical Society

of the State of California, during the years 1883 and 1884," I find a paper on "Hawaiian Leprosy, by A. W. Saze M. D.," containing some statements which I desire to correct, since they appear to have been based upon an imperfect knowledge of the disease as it occurs is contributed by the contribute of the correct of the contribute of our islands, and are therefore liable to mis-ad those gentlemen who are interested in the

Dr. Saxe says: (page 213, Transactions) The physiciana of the Hawaiian Islands, long seident and of first class abilities and attainnents, are nearly unanimous in the opinion hat leprosy, is a distinct and separate entity aving no other relation to syphilis than its ccasional association with it; that it is con-agious; that the mode of contagion is peculiar and unlike that of any other of the contagions

diseases."
On page 61 of the Medical Bulletin, March number, 1883, published in Philadelphia, may be found the following: "Report of a case of Leprosy in Philadelphia, by John V. Shomaker, A. M., M. D.." "I am indebted to Professor Samuel D. Gross for a recent opportunity of seeing and examining a young man suffering from leprosy. The patient was sent from Honolulu to Professor Gross, by Drs. Hagen and Trousseau, gentlemen who are well known on the Sandwich Islands as expert practitioners of medicine. The letter of in-

oractitioners of medicine. The letter of in-roduction and the discription of the patient's condition stated that they believed the case in question to be one of leprosy; and as they re-garded it non-contagious, they had advised a trip to the States for a change and benefit to his general health, and wished him at the same time to have the best medical advice that this country could give."

From this statement I am constrained to beieve that Dr. Saxe is not correctly informed n regard to the views of some at least of the edical gentlemen of the islands. I am stil further strengthened in such belief by the his-tory of Dr. Sheemaker's case, which must have been familiar to Drs. Hagen and Trousseau, and a pertion of which I quote from the article in the Bulletin, before montioned: "" " set. 31; was born in Honolulu, and

had resided there since his birth, with an oc-casional trip to the States; his parents were Americans, who had emigrated from New Hampshire to that island. His occupation was that of a planter, and he had succeeded in sav-ing sufficient means to enable him to live in parative comfort. He stated that he had plaintiffs for the value of the cattle and led a very dissipated life until le was twenty-horses not returned is too much and theretwelve hundred dollars instead of \$1,320, might pay the same in full.

A proper decree to be signed on presentation.

Then this decision the defendant Lopez populad and on the 10th of December, a secision of the full Court was filed affirm graphs. four years of age, especially in promise on a intercourse, but had never had any venercal

I wish to supplement this history as follows:
The wife of " was of white parentage; she
was a widow, with one child, at the time of
her marriage to " by whom she has had
two children, and neither she nor the child by
either her first or second husband, have devel-

oped leprosy.

I consider this as strong proof that Drs.

Hagen and Tronsseau were justified in writing to Professor Gross that they regarded leprosy to be non-contagious. The professional mentioned above enjoy the

best practice of any physicians in Hawaii, and have for years been generally considered the leading physicians of the kingdom. Here lot me cite the histories of a few cases, in which some (if not all) of the persons connected therewith have come under my own

ersonal observation: In A. D. 1860, a man named Nahuaai diec from leprosy. His widow, Mele, shortly after began illicit relations with a man called Kalalau. By 1868 Kalalau was a pronounced leper, and real or personal estate made by or on behalf of said defendant Antonio J. Legez of property conveyed to said defendant by a certain deed of mortgage dated August must be sold under the direction of one of 13th 1883 executed by the said parties of one month from the date, the balance is of one month from the date, the balance is of one month from the date, the balance is of one month from the date, the balance is of one month from the date, who died in March, 1883, from the dis-

on-leprous. tells me that two of her children have the dis-ease, but I never saw them. For the last eleven years this woman has been the laundress for the hospital at the settlement, washing the pus-saturated garments and bedding for the inmates, who are cases in the last stages

of the disease.

A woman, Lilia by name, has been a resi dent of the settlement for upwards of twelve years. She also accompanied her leprous hus-band there, and her child by that husband is a bad case of leprosy. After her husband died from the disease, she married leper No. 2, and when he died, from the same cause, she mar. The Gorden has more that they more with examples of the husband died in Lahaina, Maui, previous to 1840, not know what to call it; but, as the told by the Chinese that it was continuously in the continuous of the continuous cont ried leper No. 3, Eli Gordon by name. She shows no signs of the disease.

My family cook, an East Indian, has a lep-

rous wife: she has had the disease for more than seven years, and during that time this man has cooked for several white families here; he shows no signs of the disease, but it having become generally known that his wife has it, he could obtain no employment, there-

fore I engaged him.

Counting the two white women whose histories have already been given, thirteen foreigners, exclusive of Chinese, have come under my observation here, who have maintained sexual relations with lepers for a period exceeding three years, and not one of these parties have contracted the disease.

of the said san.

At taken before the Clork as to the of the property not returned at the of the sale, and as to the loss to the said Silva by the stoppage of his bus and offier consequential damages on the stoppage of his bus and offier consequential damages on the stoppage of his bus and offier consequential damages on the stoppage of his bus are learned of the defendants Cunha and D Andrade bythe delare and the stoppage of his bus are learned of the stoppage of his bus are learned of the stoppage of his bus and the plaintiffs \$1320 as the value of the houses and all the appartenances belonging the close and cuttle not returned and also the following sums:

\*\*Size of profits from dairy busing the lands of the consequence of the stoppage of the stoppage of the stoppage of the stoppage of his bus are learned of the stoppage of the stoppage of his bus are learned of the stoppage of his bus arriving the lands of the stoppage of his bus arriving the lands of the stoppage of his bus arriving the lands conveyed, the stoppage of his bus arriving the lands conveyed. The stoppage of his bus arriving the lands conveyed, the stoppage of his bus arriving the lands conveyed. The stoppage of his bus arriving the lands conveyed to Loss. House the lands of the bosses and all the appartenances belong the became a lepte, leaving the bus and the matter out death, but while we yet live we have the power of the lands on the bus and the lands of the bosses and all the appartenances belong the became a lepte, leaving the bus and the ma

MALES. Both purents lepers. Both parents lepers. Father only a leper. 14 Letaloha \*
11 \* This girl is a leper Father only a leper sters of the boys Maha and Keolocwa Mother only a leper. Mother only a leper

the life interest, the grantee of the remainder pinning in the deed and even permitting the original granters to appropriate the proceeds had over two thousand cases of the disease in charge during the four years from 1881 to 1884 Five cases of inoculation have been fruitless elsewhere. Let us look at results in the same

firection here.
Dr. G. Trousseau has often told me how he was bitten by a leper, some ten years ago, un-til the blood ran, but Dr. F. has not contracted mer surface of the third finger of his left hand bitten out by a leper, over seven years ago.

Kaauku has not contracted the disease.

Dr. E. Arnine, had

of my patients at Kakaako Leper Hospital. In addition to this, he cut off a leprous tubercle and transferred it to Keanu's arm, to which it

is and transferred it to Keanu's arm, to which it adhered and grew fast; but no symptoms of the disease have as yet been developed.

We be the symptom for complainants; Kinney & Upon June 29th, 1882, while engaged in making a post mortem examination on the body of a boy who died from leprosy, I scratched my wrist, but was not aware of the fact until the end of the operation, when the smarting sensation altracted my attention, and I found to sensation altracted my attention, and I found to sensation.

eper's body. Besides this, on one of my visita

leper's body. Besides this, on one of my visits to the leper settlement, I knowingly alept in a bed which had been occupied on the preceding night by a leper, and for two days ate of the food cooked and prepared by a leper; but, so far as I am aware, I have not contracted the disease. Other five cases of inoculation, making ten in all, and only negative results. These are all the cases of inoculation that I know, or can find any account of.

On nace 214. Transactions. Dr. Sava case. On page 214, Transactions, Dr. Saxe says: "Leprosy was unknown to the natives until 1818, when it was introduced by the Chinese, and Ahia, a Chinaman, was the first teper ridendified by the Hawaiian Board of Health."

As a matter of fact, Ahia was a full-blooded

As a matter of the body guard of Kamaha-

native, captain of the body guard of Kamaha-meha III. Still further, Ahia was a leper as parly as 1810; and there is yet a third inaccuracy in this single paragraph of Dr. Saze's communication, for the first Hawsiian Board of Health was organized in 1856, and the law of Health was organized in 1856, and the law for the segregation of lepers was not passed until 1868, ten years after Abia's death. Mr. Harry Swinton, Superintendent of Lunalilo Home for Aged and Indigent Natives, tells me that his aunt was Abia's wife, that she died in 1810, twenty years after her husband became a leper, non-leprons, although the limited of the latter of the legislation of the law for the legislation of the law for the legislation of the legislati 1810, twenty years after her husband became a leper, non-leprous, although she lived with her husband up to the time of his death. Mr. Swinton further avers that for six months before Ahia died, he (Mr. S.) frequently slept in the same bed with Ahia, but Mr. S. shows no signs of leprosy.

Rev. J. D. Paris, of Kawaloa, Hawaii, says

in a letter bearing date of August 16th, 1891:
"As near as I can find out, the first one affected with this terrible disease in Kona was a woman by the name of Namaina. \* \* The first signs of leprosy, very slight, appeared on this woman's face, it is said, about the year 1816. No one thought anything about leprosy at that time. How this woman was infected with the disease is not known. \* \* There was a man living at Kaawaloa in 1841 who was af-flicted with elephantiasis. In 1852 when I came to Kona, this same man was living, the lisease had spread, and his feet and limbs were enlarged enormously, and his whole body seemed to be a mass of loathsome disease. I gave him medicine from time to time which gave him relief, but not cure. In 1884, I think, Dr. L. H. Gulick was spending a few days with us, when Keawehenla, the diseased man came up for medicine. I called the doctor, told him what I had done from time to time, and after he had examined him Linquired, What do you call this disease? He replied: 'I call it a species of leprosy, of the very wost kind.' Turning to Hooper's Medical Dictionary, I found he said it had been considered by some authors a species of leprosy. Now if this was leprosy, it had existed at the islands long before the introduction of the great (1822).

ore the introduction of the gospel (1820.) \*

The first Chinamen who came to Kona vere coolies, brought here by P. Cummings There were no lepers, nor has there been a case of leprosy among Chinamen to my knowledge, until the last ten years, and these were the children of Chinamen, one the cock of Mr. Greenwell." Mr. Paris was one of the early

Mr. E. Bailey, also a missionary of Wailuku, Maui, writes under date of August 6th, 1881 "But it is not at all certain that it originated with the Chinese. The natives call it from the first 'The Mai Pake' (Chinese sickness,) but I never knew a Chinaman to have it. Still, they may have had it for all that. While we lived in Kobala (Hawaii) in 1838 and '29, mative girl had a disorder which in some of its aspects resembled leprosy, and which resisted our attempts to subdue it, though we used a very heroic treatment. It might have been ecthyma. But it was at Wailuku that I first

saw a most undoubted case of leprosy. The subject was a boy eight or ten years of age, wha showed a thickening in spots about the face. These spots steadily increased in size and thickness, becoming of a dark color, and finally the skin broke and discharged, the broken surface constantly enlarging, at the same time that the face became more and more swollen and the spots ran together, making a hideous appearance, till it ended in death, Mr. Bailey went to Wailuku in 1830 or '40. Page ixv., Coll. Phys. Report: "Drs. Dan elssen and Boeck state that 'the average dur-ation of the tubercular form among the patients in the hospital at Bergen, from 1810 to 1857, was between nine and ten years; and of the masthetic form among the same was between ighteen and twenty years."

Cases are known where the disease begins

in childhood, runs its course for a time, and then remains quiescent until old age. Mo Sherman further says that Kanaloakanahi was a resident of the south side of Hawaii. In the same year—1835—he (Mr. S.) saw a woman by the name of Waiakalono, at Hilo, on the north side of Hawaii, who had large red "lumps" come out on her face; and from what he (Mr. S.) has since seen, he is confident this woman was a leper. He further states that in 1836 he saw several other cases in which toes Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Murble Slabs and Bowls, Enumeled Wash Stands, white people, many old natives have assured me that they met with examples of the disease in Lahaina, Maui, previous to 1810, and did

Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns China, they (the natives) finally dubbed it "Mai Pake," the Chinese sickness, for want of

In fact the exact date when leprosy bega ere is unknown, although it is commonly be-eved to be of recent origin; but there is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the Chinese had anything to do with its introduction. At least if there be any such evidence, it has escaped the most vigorous search I could make It is certain that from 1835 to 1850 the dis-

ease was known to exist on all the islands of the group, although at first no one knew whiat to call it. Rumor asserts that the late Mr. Brickwood, formerly Postmaster-General, Sheriff of Oahu, in 1840 recognized Ahia as leper, he (Mr. B.) having seen the disease pre viously in Egypl; and from that time on, as more white men came to the country, the dread word "leprosy" began to be generally used, and the disease commonly recognized. I have only drawn upon a little brooklet of acts in the preparation of this paper, while a nighty river, ready to be used, runs directly y me, because the narrow limits of a maga-ne article necessarily curtail my remarks. Let us now proceed to sum up the evidence. First. Women conceive in numerous cases by lepers, and neither the women nor their off-

spring develop the disease

Second. As we have seen, drinking the saliva of a leper for years, and smoking the same
pipe, fail to reproduce the disease.

Third. In ten cases of inoculation, the disease is not communicated to those so inoculated in a sinch instance.

lated in a single instance. Fourth. Men married to leprous women, and vice versa, are no more likely to contrast the disease than are those, here, who hold no intercourse with lepers.

Fifth, Leprous parentage is no assurance that the child will become a leper.

Sixth. Segregation plays very little part in the decrease of the disease. In view of these facts, and a multitude o others which I cannot here present, I believe myself to be fully justified in saying that LEP-108Y IS A DISEASE WHICH CANNOT BE COM-MUNICATED FROM A LEFER TO ANY OTHER PERSON, by, through, or under any combination of circumstances, except heriditary, and that even this plays but little part in the prop-agation of the disease we may know from the fact that from 1866, when Kalawao leper settlement was founded, until March 31st, 18st, 2,941 lepers were consigned there, and up to October 9, 1884, only twenty-six children, born in the settlement were alive, where eithe parent was a leper before the birth of th child. Peter Mikona is the only case, that Rahems. If months keach. The parent learning and the parent learning a leger previous to the birth of the child, where been able to find so far, the parent being a leger previous to the birth of the child, where been of leprous parents, and never were out of leprous society in their lives.

It would be unfair in this connection not to mention the fact that I have never seen a case.

enough.

I cannot in this paper, for lack of space, discuss the citology of leprosy. To do so at all thoroughly would require a separate work devoted to a general description of the discuss in all its phases; and this I hope to shortly not before my unfassional boother. put before my professional brethren.
Suffice it to say that I fully believe leprosy
to be a fourth stage, of syphilis, or a form of
scrofula subsequent to syphilis, occurring but

rarely except in a virgin race, or contracted from a member of such race; and then only it persons of a broken down, or cachetic, ner-

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